B2 cont. CTACK, and the other Vic. See USSN 08/978,964 (now abandoned) or WO 98/23750, which are incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

On page 20, line 31 to page 21, line 5, please replace the present pending text with the following:

B3 Mammalian CTACK chemokines were described previously in USSN 08/978,964 (now abandoned), which describes various migratory assays. Various agonists and antagonists of the natural ligands can be produced. The migration assays may take advantage of the movement of cells through pores in membranes. Chemotaxis may be measured thereby. Alternatively, chemokinetic assays may be developed, which measure the induction of kinetic movement, not necessarily relative to a gradient, per se.

On page 62, lines 19-31, please replace the present pending text with the following:

B4 The human or mouse CTACK sequence is readily available. See SEQ ID NO: 11 or 13, respectively. Appropriate PCR primers or hybridization probes can be selected. Likewise for GPR2 and Vic (SEQ ID NO: 1,3, 5, 7, and 9) sequence analysis. TBLASTN searches of a proprietary and Genbank dbEST databases, with the sequences of known CC chemokines, identified the ESTs for human and murine CTACK, respectively. Murine CTACK cDNA, IMAGE consortium clone #316475, was obtained from Genome Systems as an EcoRI-NotI insert in the pT7T3-PacD vector. Human CTACK was obtained as a SalI-NotI insert in the pSPORT 3.0 vector. The nucleotide sequence of both clones was confirmed by automated sequencing. The signal peptide cleavage sites were predicted using the SignalP server. Sequences were aligned using CLUSTAL W.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 2 and 23

Please amend claims 1, 3, 4, and 22 as follows:

B5 1. A method for impairing movement of a cutaneous lymphocyte-associated antigen$^+$ (CLA$^+$) memory T-cell within or to the skin of a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal an effective amount of an antibody against cutaneous-T-cell-attracting chemokine (CTACK), whereby administration of said antibody impairs movement of said cutaneous lymphocyte-associated antigen$^+$ memory T-cell within or to the skin of said mammal.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein said movement is within said skin.

B6 4. The method of Claim 1, wherein said antibody neutralizes cutaneous-T-cell-attracting chemokine.

B7 22. A method for treating a patient suffering from a skin disorder comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody against cutaneous-T-cell-attracting chemokine.